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[March 21, 1862-1y

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The Altoona Tribune.

[INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.]

McCRUM & DERN, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862. NO. 13.

Choice Poetry.

MY COUNTRY.

I love my country—every breeze
That sweep across her heaving seas—
Her azure skies—her mountain heights—
And all her fair and glorious sights.

I love my country! Let the Greek
In raptures of his sun clime speak;
Of snow-clad hill may boast the Swiss;
No land can be compared to this.

I love my country!—yet 'tis not
Because 'tis nature's favorite spot;
But 'tis because it is the land
Where freeman may in safety stand.

I love my country!—may it be
The home of all the noble free;
But never lasing house of those
Who are at home their country's foes.

I love my country!—every grave,
Moss grown; of her immortal brave,
By weeping Freedom laid to rest.
Whose memories are forever blest.

I love my country!—all the host
Of noble men whom she may boast;
Her every tried and faithful son,
From Jackson up to Washington.

I love my country! in my heart;
While yet the crimson blood doth start,
In her defence its tide shall flow,
When Freedom points to me her foe.

Oh, Thou, who didst our Fathers guide,
Still o'er our lovely land preside;
Direct their sons, and may they love
Their country, next to that above.

Select Miscellany.

THE LEFT-HANDED THIEF.

"How many young men have been injured and perhaps ruined, by false suspicion," remarked my mercantile friend, as we were conversing upon the subject of the "panic," a few evenings since. "Suspicion is like the assassin in the dark. It stabs its victim, and he knows not whence the blow comes. Or it may be more like the keen frost which seizes upon the ears, the cheeks or the nose, freezing the flesh and driving back the life-blood, and yet the poor man totally ignorant of his situation till he comes in contact with the heat, and begins to feel stinging pain. But I believe I never told you of the only time that suspicion of evil was ever fastenened upon me. It has nothing particular to do with the subject under consideration, though it served to show how merchants sometimes lost money.

When a mere youth, I was placed in the store of Jonas Wharton, who was a merchant doing a good business. I was frugal, industrious and faithful, and at the age of twenty-one I was advanced to the post of book-keeper, with a good salary. I had charge of the books and the safe, and all the money left over after banking hours was also in my care.

I tried to do my duty faithfully and I think I succeeded. Mr. Wharton was a close, methodical man, with a quick eye and ready understanding of business, and as I fancied he was satisfied, I felt much pleased.

I had been a book-keeper a year, when I thought my employer's manner toward me began to change. He seemed to treat me more coolly, and finally I was sure he watched my movements with distrustful glances. I became nervous and uneasy, for I feared I had offended him. But the thing came to head at length. One evening when I was alone in the store, engaged in making up my cash account, Mr. Wharton came to me with a troubled look, and spoke. His voice was tremulous, and I could see that he was deeply affected.

"George," said he, "I am sorry for the conviction that has been forced upon me. I fear you have not been treating me as you should.

I managed in spite of my astonishment to ask what he meant.

"I fear you are not honest!" was his reply.

Had a thunderbolt fallen upon me, I could not have been more startled. Not honest! And there I had been for years making it my chief aim and study how to serve him most faithfully! I do not remember what I said at first. I only know that tears came into my eyes—that my lips trembled—and that my utterance was almost checked. How long had he held such suspicions? I asked him, and he told me for more than two months.

"Good God! You have suspected me thus and still left me in the dark! After serving you so long—after giving to your interests all my energies—and striving for faith and honor that I might win your love and esteem—to suspect me in secret!—to look upon me as a thief, and yet not tell me!—I would not have believed it!"

"Let us talk the matter over calmly," said the merchant, his own kind tone coming back. He was touched by my agony, and I could see that he was wavering.

I felt at first like telling him that he should have done this before; but as he seemed ready to reason now, I found no fault.

"You have spent considerable money of late," he began.

"How?" I asked.

"Have you not built a house?"

"Yes, sir—and paid for it too—and have thus given my mother a comfortable home.

Mr. Wharton was staggered for a moment by my frank and feeling reply; but pretty soon he asked—

"What did the house cost you?"

"Just fifteen hundred dollars. My mother owned the land. And I supposed you would know where I got the money You, sir learned me how to save it. I have been with you six years. The first year you paid me fifty dollars, and I laid up twenty-five of it. The second and third years you gave me a hundred, and of that I laid up sixty dollars a year. The fourth year you made me a clerk and gave me five hundred. My mother was able to feed me, and as our little cot answered for the time, I got along that year upon an expense of seventy-five dollars. The next year you paid me six hundred on condition that I would keep your books. I saved five hundred of that. This last year you paid me one thousand dollars, and I have spent only the interest of what I had previously invested, so that the thousand was not touched. Of course my mother has worked, but she wished to do it. I have paid fifteen hundred dollars cash for my house, and have over five hundred in the Savings bank. This is a plain statement of affairs."

My employer was more puzzled than before.

"Now," said, I, "I have given you an honest statement, and will you be equally frank and tell me what has happened to excite this suspicion?"

"I will," he replied, taking a seat near me. "Within the last year I must have lost more than two thousand dollars! It must have been taken from the store. I know this, for I know the amount of goods which has been sold, and I know how much cash I have received. I began to be watchful four months ago. Two months ago a man paid me in the afternoon, five hundred dollars. I put it in the drawer, and on the next morning, before you came, I looked at your cash account and found only two hundred of that set down. From that time I have been very watchful, and have detected a dozen similar cases. I have noticed every dollar that came in after the bank account was made up; and have also taken note of the amount entered upon the book; and during that time there has been a leaking of over seven hundred dollars?—Now who has access to that drawer and to the safe?"

I was astonished. I could only assure my employer that I knew nothing of it; and I saw that he wanted to believe me. I asked him if he had spoken of this to any one else. Not a living soul but me, he replied. I pondered a few moments, and then replied:

"Mr. Wharton, could I be made to believe that even ignorantly I had wronged you to the value of a dollar, I should not feel the perfect consciousness of honor I now feel. There must be a thief somewhere. Some of the clerks may find access to the money! But are you willing to let the matter rest for a few days? I will strain every nerve to detect the evil doer."

He finally consented to let me try my hand at detecting the thief. He promised not to lisp a syllable upon the subject to any one else, and also to leave the matter wholly in my hands for a week. He gave me a warm grasp when we separated, and said that he hoped I would succeed.

On the following morning I entered the store with all my energies of mind centered upon the work before me. There were four clerks or salesmen, and one boy, besides myself, in constant attendance, and all money received had to pass through my hands. Sometimes I made up my cash account at night, and sometimes not till the next morning. In the latter case I generally put the money drawer into the safe, and locked it up. The key to the safe was kept in a smaller drawer to which there were two keys, one of which I kept, while Mr. Wharton kept the other. The only other person who ever helped us in the store, was Henry Wharton, our employer's only son, a youth twenty years of age. He was preparing for college, under a private tutor, but found time to help us when business was driving. He was a kind hearted, generous fellow, and a strong mutual attachment had grown up between us. At first I thought of getting him to assist me in finding the thief; but as Wharton had promised to speak to no one else upon the subject, I concluded to keep silent also.

That night I counted the money, but made no entry of the account. There were three hundred and forty odd dollars. I put it into a new calf-skin pocket-book—placed that in the money drawer—and locked the whole up in a safe. On the followin morning I found fifty dollars! I counted the money over carefully, and was not mistaken. I began to feel unpleasantly. My suspicions took a very unwelcome turn.

During that day I pondered upon the subject, and finally hit upon the following experiment: When I had locked up the safe for the night, I spread upon the knob of the door, and upon the money drawer, some pals red lead, being careful not to get enough on to be easily noticed. I had left the cash account open to be closed up in the moring. When I next opened the safe, all was as I had left it. The next night I fixed the knob in the same manner, and on the following morning I found forty dollars gone! Upon the pocket-book were finger marks of red lead; and when I came to open my cash book I found the same kind of marks there. So I had learned one thing, the thief knew enough to see whether any account had been made of the money before he took it!—I felt more unpleasantly than before, for my unwelcome suspicions were being confirmed. I had gained new light. There was a peculiarity in the red finger marks which told me a sad story. Still I wished to try frrther.

For two nights after this the safe remained undisturbed, but on the third night I missed seventy-five dollars, and I had now set my trap with more care. The red pigment was not only used, but I had put a private mark upon every bill in the drawer. The pocket-book and the cash book were fingered as before, and the marks were very clear and distinct.

When the week was up, Mr. Wharton came and asked me what I had found.

"Ah," he said, as he noticed the sorrowful expression upon my countenance, "you have failed to discover anything."

"Alas! I wish I could say so," I replied. "I have discovered too much! In the first place, the money has been taken from the safe, and the key left in its proper drawer, and locked up as usual. Also the cash book has been examined each time to see if any entry had been made of the money. There has been one hundred and seventy-five dollars taken in all."

"But how do you know the cash book has been examined?" Wharton asked.

"I will show you," I said producing both the cash and pocket books. "You see those red marks. I fixed a red pigment upon the door knob of the safe, and also upon the edges of the money drawer. You can see those finger marks?"

"Yes," he whispered.

"And now," I continued, "just examine them carefully. See how the leaves of the cash book were turned over, and also see how the strip of the pocket book was tucked into its place. Do you see anything peculiar about it?"

"Only that the finger marks are very plain."

"But can you not distinguish the thumb marks from those made by the fingers?"

"Yes—I can."

"Then tell me this," I said "which hand did the thief use most dexterously in the work?"

Wharton gazed upon the marks and finally gasped—"The left!"

"So he did," I returned. "And all of the marks have been made the same,—The thief is a *left-handed* one; and he is acquainted with the store, and with our books, and can gain access here. But I have yet another mark. The last bills that were taken were all marked with a small red cross upon the numerical figure in the right hand and upper corner. You can follow those up, for I have neither had the courage nor the heart to undertake such a thing."

The merchant sank as pale as death.

"Henry is the only left handed person upon the premises," he groaned, gazing at me as if he wished me to deny his statement. But I could not. I knew that his own son was the guilty party.

"Ask me no more," I said, with tears in my eyes—for the father's agony deeply moved me. "The secret is locked up in my own breast; and neither to you nor to any living being, will I ever call the name of the one I suspect."

The stricken man grasped my hand, and with sobs and tears he begged my pardon for the wrong he had done me, and blessed me for the assurance I had given him.

On the following morning he brought me fifty dollars, in eight different bills, all marked with the red cross.

"I know all now," he whispered in broken accents. "Be kind to me and let this not go out to the world."

I kept my promise, and lived to see the old man smile again; for when Henry saw the deey agony of his father, his heart was touched, and he not only acknowledged all his wild sins, and humbly begged for pardon, but he became a good and true man, —an honor and an ornament to society.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF MODERN TIMES.—From a comparison of the great battle of Pittsburg, which was fought on Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th of April instant, it will be seen that with the exception of Jena, Friedland, Wagram, and Waterloo, the struggle is the greatest in the list, looking to the numbers engaged. At Wagram, the French lost 23,000 and the Austrians 38,000; and at Waterloo the losses of the French was 33,000 while those of the Allies amounted to 29,000.—The entire loss at Wagram was 61,000, and at Waterloo 62,500. Next to these ranks the battle of Jena, 47,100; Eylar, between the French and Russians, 43,000; and Austerlitz, 42,000. The loss on both sides at Pittsburg was probably between 10,000, and 12,000.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

The N. Y. *Post* has been furnished with an account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski, which embraces many interesting particulars in addition to those already given. The preparations for the bombardment were in progress on Tybee and Goat Islands for more than three months before the attack began.—Heavy cannon were shipped from New York for the reduction of the fort, and among them were several formidable 100-pounder Parrot rifled guns. There were also Parrot 30 pounders, James's cannon, columbiads, and a considerable number of 13-inch mortars, cast at Pittsburgh. The batteries were mostly constructed under cover of the woods, and were fifteen in number, mounting, we are informed, but thirty-six guns; but these were nearly all of immense size, and weight. The heaviest batteries were situated on Goat Island, at an average distance of less than two thousand yards from Fort Pulaski.

Our batteries were manned partly by the crew of the frigate Wabash and other war steamers, and partly by the Rhode Island artillerists, and a few soldiers from other companies. An immense amount of ammunition had been provided for the siege, and on the 10th instant all the preparations were complete, and a sufficient number of troops for the occupation of the fort had been landed at Tybee Island, in expectation of the capture.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

At seven o'clock and fifty-two minutes on the morning of the 10th instant the attack on the fort began. The rebels at once replied; and the firing slowly opened from the different batteries on our side.—The orders of our men were to fire four shots from each piece per hour, and to continue without intermission. The rebels fired rapidly and fiercely, endeavoring to silence our guns, or compel the evacuation of the batteries; but as the fire opened along the line, revealing new batteries, the enemy, apparently surprised at the extent of our works, redoubled their fire, and in an hour the fight was conducted with the utmost desperation on their part, but without effect, their shot either falling short, or passing over our batteries.

As a proof that the rebels were not acquainted with the localities in which our batteries were built, it is stated that their fire followed the opening of ours from the different points in regular order, until all our batteries had opened, and then distributed their efforts, keeping up the rapid and desperate firing for two hours and a half. Meanwhile, our fire was continued from Tybee and Goat Islands as it had began; and the rebels failing to do any execution, relaxed their efforts.

Much enthusiasm was manifested by the federal forces, and as the effects of their best shots were noted—the bricks and mortar of the fort occasionally flying in all directions—the men jumped on the batteries and gave loud cheers. These demonstrations of course subsided, especially as there was no corresponding ones from the fort; and towards the middle of the day the firing on both sides became regular; the rebels, however, sometimes retiring from one part of the fort to another, as the range of our guns grew better and rendered their positions dangerous.

THE EFFECT OF THE FIRING.

The effect of the firing was visible on the fort from the first, but no breach was made the first day. One or two guns were dismounted and some of the embrasures were injured, and it was not until ten o'clock on the morning of the 11th that any important breach in the walls of the fort was made. It has been stated that the projectiles fired from our guns went at once through the walls, but such was not the case. Second and third shots, which were aimed at the same place with extreme accuracy, did the work which the rebels attributed to single shots.

The spectacle of the bombardment was grand. Our guns discharging rifle shots and shells, the effect was a continuous explosion inside the fort; fragments of shot and shell, and of the works of the fort sometimes filling almost the entire area of the enclosure, and compelling the rebels to remain in their casements, but for which the loss of life among them would have been fearful.

THE SURRENDER—COL. OLMSTEAD.

About noon on the 11th the rebels' fire suddenly increased, and they worked at all their available guns with a persistency quite equal if not surpassing that with which they began on the first day. But the immense breach in the fort, in an exact line with the magazines, threatened to be the cause of their total destruction through an explosion, and at eighteen minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon, they hauled down their flag, which had been once shot away, and ran up a flag of truce. The firing, of course, ceased at once on our side, and it was not until near evening that two hundred men, accompanied by their officers and General Gilmore, went over to the fort to accept the surrender of the garrison.

Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander at Fort Pulaski, in delivering his sword to Gen. Gilmore, also delivered a speech.—He said it was by might, and not by right, that he was compelled to give it up; and he hoped he should have the pleasure of using it again in the same cause. The other officers also gave up their swords, with the exception of one, who said his sword was in Savannah, and he offered his sash instead, which, however, he was directed to keep. The privates surrendered their arms.

On the 12th, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Benham and other officers, proceeded to the fort in the steamer McClellan; and on their arrival, First-Officer Dennet, of the steamer, under orders from Gen. Hunter, hoisted the Stars and Stripes amid loud cheers. The forces which had held the fort during the night were putting up a regimental flag, which was, however, replaced by the large and handsome ensign, under which it was formally taken possession of by the commanding officer.

Fort Pulaski is in a condition difficult to describe. The breached walls and generally-battered surface, enlarged embrasures, dismounted and broken guns and carriages, and general ruin of the inner works caused by the explosion of shell and the entrance of shot, are evidences of the terrific firing of our artillerists. There is abundant evidence that the fort would, by their splendid aim, have been literally battered down had the fight continued.

The prisoners brought to New York are all privates, and number one hundred and five. Some are boys, and many are Irishmen who are said to have been impressed into the rebel service. All are extremely dirty; and the majority are rank secessionists.

WHAT WE SOW WE SHALL REAP.—There was once an old man whose eyes had become dim, his ears deaf. When he sat at the dinner table, he could hardly hold on to his spoon, so that sometimes he spilt his soup on the cloth. His son and daughter-in-law were much displeased with this; at last they put him in a corner behind the stove, and gave him food in a little earthen pale. He never got as much as he could eat, and he would often look towards the table with wet yet longing eyes.

One day his shaking hands let the little dish fall, and it was broken. The woman scolded but he said nothing; he only sighed. They bought a wooden trough for him.—Once as he was sitting thus in the corner, his little grandchild, about four years old, was playing on the floor near him, with some pieces of wood.

"What are you making?" asked the father, smiling.

"I am making a trough," answered the child, "for father and mother to eat from when they are old and I am grown big."

The man and his wife looked at each other in silence. They brought their old father back to the table and gave him as much as he wished, and they never again spoke angry when his trembling hands spilt soup on the cloth.

☞FRANKLIN ASKING FOR WORK.—When a youth, Franklin went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment.

"Where are you from?" asked the foreman. "America," was the reply. "Ah!" said the foreman, "from America? A lad from America seeking employment as a printer? Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you really set type?"

Franklin stepped up to one of the cases, and in a very brief space of time set up the following passage from the first chapter of John:

"Nathaniel said unto him, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, come and see."

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and contained a delicate reproof so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him a character and standing with all in the office.

HOW TO GET GIRLS MARRIED.—A thriving trader, in Wisconsin, claiming the paternity of eleven daughters, greatly to the astonishment of his neighbors, succeeded in marrying them all off in six months.—A neighbor of his, who had likewise several single daughters, called upon him to obtain the secret of his husband-making success, when the latter informed him he made it a rule, after a young man had paid his attention to one of his girls a fortnight, to call upon him with a revolver, and request him to choose between "death and matrimony!" "You can imagine," he continued, "which of the two they preferred."

WHISKY AS IS WHISKY.—A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* gives the following lively description of a light and wholesome spirit now manufactured to an immense amount in Virginia:

"It canterizes the mucous membrane of the windpipe, sets the brain on fire, and sends a cold tremor through the system; the soldier who indulges in half a dozen nips is likely to stay drunk for a week, and a second or third application drives the breath out of the body."

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

The following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household.

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.

4. If you tell a child to do anything, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you lose your self-command.

7. If they give way to petulence and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10 On no account allow them to do at one time what you would have at another time, under the same circumstances, forbidden.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recital the perfect truth.

13. Never allow tale-bearing.

14. Teach them that self-denial, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and sure method of securing happiness.

GONE TO BED.—An eminently good man thus wrote, on hearing of the death of a child:—"Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid to sleep? Happy he! Though we shall have no more the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying nor of being sick, nor of dying. Tell my dear sister, that she is now so much more akin to the next world; and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two earlier to bed, as children used to do, and we are soon to follow. And the more we put off the love of this present world and all things superfluous, beforehand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down."

BAD LUCK.—The Baton Rouge (La.) *Advocate* declares: "We have had bad luck with Kentucky and her people.—Crittenden, one of her sons, lost a battle he ought to have gained; Tilghman, another Kentuckian, gave up Fort Henry; Johnston, another Kentuckian, failed to save Fort Donelson, which he might have done; and Buckner, also a Kentuckian, surrendered twelve thousand men." They have had bad luck with North Carolina as well, and with Florida, and with Tennessee, and their usual luck has pursued them in the Valley of Virginia, and on the South Carolina and Georgia coasts.

☞Pain is life's sentinel. It gives warning to danger. It is nature's monitor. It says, "Take care—you have violated the laws of health—you have wounded yourself—desist or you die?" But when the wound is mortal beyond hope, the sentinel gives no challenge. Pain is of no use then. The victim must die; and usually he suffers little. Pain, therefore; if it be a penalty, is also a mercy. It is designed only to tell us of danger and to make us avoid it.

☞When a person is very ill, he says, "God has afflicted me;" but if he feels very happy, and very well, how rarely does he say, "God has made me happy." How prone are we to think God is at burials, but not at bridals; how prone to think God is in all dark, sepulchral and gloomy places, but not in the midst of all that is bright, giving it greater brightness, and in all that is joyful adding to its intensity and its purity.

☞"Sam," said one little urchin to another, yesterday, "does your schoolmaster ever give you a reward of merit?"

"I s'pose he does," was the rejoinder; "he gives me a lickin' regularly every day, and says I merit two!"

☞A young lady lately appeared in male attire in Baltimore, and one of the editors says that her disguise was so perfect that she might have passed for a man, "had she had a little more modesty."

☞Franklin said a Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal support of virtue, morality and civil liberty.

☞Keep out of bad company, for the chance is, that when the devil fires into a flock he will hit somebody.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

☞ We issue our paper a day earlier than usual this week, in order to gain time to execute a press of job work.

The President and the Policy of the Administration.

Amid the excitement incident upon so wide spread a rebellion, we are not without charges of corruption against men in high places. Almost every member of the Cabinet, and many Generals in the field, have been charged with corruption, treason or ignorance. But just here it is worthy of remark that not a syllable has been whispered against the fair fame of Abraham Lincoln. His loyalty and honesty have never been questioned, and in his actions he appears to stand aloof from, and above, all schemes for peculation or party purposes, to the detriment of the interests of the whole country. He has won the confidence of his political opponents by breaking loose from party ties and assigning good men, of opposite political faith, to positions of honor and responsibility. He has shown that he, at least, is determined to do right.

In regard to the policy of his administration he has disappointed the ultra men of both parties.—The opponents of the party which placed him in power evince a disposition to inculcate the idea that emancipation is gradually becoming the main issue, and that the acts of the administration and the majority in Congress indicate a drifting in that direction. It is, of course, impossible to say what may happen while a great war lasts, but so far as his views can now be discerned, President Lincoln entertains no such designs, nor are his constitutional advisers in any way disposed to hurry the march of time or anticipate the future..

To set free four million of slaves in a country where they are denied the recognition of human beings, and have never known any other state than that of degraded servitude, leaving the ruined masters and the deserted plantations to a fate as mournful as that of the helpless contrabands recently congregated at Port Royal, may suit the chimerical notions of dreamers and enthusiasts, but we are quite sure that it never entered into the sedate and philosophical minds of statesmen like Mr. Lincoln, and those who compose his Cabinet.

Between that stolid conservatism which knows no future but unending slavery and southern troubles, and that wild fanaticism which is for inscribing immediate and unconditional emancipation upon our banners at all hazards, there is a happy medium, which the well meaning masses of the people have thought they say to be the governing policy of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers—a sort of practical liberalism which readily accepts whatever is safe and sure in the search for true progress.

A recent speech of the Hon. F. P. Blair, delivered in the House of Representatives, professed to explain this policy of Mr. Lincoln, and we have reason to believe that that speech was an authorized exposition of the views of the Administration, though in some degree tinged with Mr. Blair's favorite theory of the deportation of the entire black race to Central America. It coincides in the main with the above general ideas.

"All hail, Religion! made divine
Excuse a bard, so mean as mine,
Who in her rough imperfect line
Thus dares to name thee;
To stigmatize false fiends of thine,
Can ne'er defame thee."

We pronounce the "phat" editor of the *Whig* a hypocrite, and one of the worst stamp. Do we do him injustice? A hypocrite is defined to be "a dissembler in morality or religion." No further answer, we imagine will be expected.

It was therefore quite refreshing to see "J. B." in his last issue (duller and more sluggish than usual) accuse us of "scoffing at religion," because we had been exposing his vile hypocrisy and placing him in his true light before the world.—Nothing, in our judgment, so tends to injure the cause of religion, as to have a man like the *Whig* editor advocate it. Nothing so retards the spread of christianity as the preaching and practice of such dieiples. We know of no way we can, in our humble sphere as editors, better promote the cause of morals, as well as of religion, than by stigmatizing the daily hypocrisy of such false friends as this same editor. Better had he be attempting, at least, to lead a proper life, before he undertakes to set himself up as the righteous judge. Who made *him* public censor of the world? Does his past life warrant him in putting on these *airs?* This theoretical christian! It is because we respect and revere religion that we would have it unprofaned by the obtrusion of such thieves and money-changers as our Savior drove out of His Temple. The sacrifices of the false prophets of old were not accepted, and they themselves were utterly confounded. Let the *Whig* editor take warning.—Speedily let him repent of his recent government peculations. Recent revelations made in Congress show the most astounding frauds practiced by these heartless and soulless horse contractors and other peculators. That one of them should so soon have turned preacher, is shocking to the moral sense of the whole community.

Take the beam out of thine own eye, then thou canst see more clearly the mote in thy brother's.—This is good advice, Mr. "Hard Cash." Let it be thy daily lesson for a while and your vision will be clearer, and you will rest better in the dark, dark night.

"The Channings"—This is the title of a novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, just issued by T. B. Peterson & Bro., of 306 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.—Mrs. Wood is the author of "The Earl's Heirs," a work which has created quite a sensation in literary circles. "The Channings" is a domestic tale, and is said, by those who have perused it, to be a faithful picture of real life. Price 50 cents, and postage free, to any part of the United States.

The New Iron-clad Gunboat Galena.

On Monday week the mail-clad steam sloop-of-war Galena, built at Mystic, Connecticut, was put in commission at the Brooklyn navy-yard, on Tuesday she went out in tow of the steamship Baltic, and has arrived at Fortress Monroe. We have now three armor-clad vessels in Hampton roads—the Monitor, Naugatuck and Galena.—These three vessels were all experimental in their designs, and built upon no well established theory, and intended to test new ideas. Those embodied in the Monitor and Naugatuck are well known.—The proposition in the case of the Galena was made by naval constructor Pook, and is thus stated:

"That a vessel could be built, two hundred feet in length, thirty-six feet breadth of beam, and one thousand tons burthen—the size and description of a war vessel of the ordinary construction, which would require a depth of water of about twelve feet—and yet that the boat should be strong enough to sustain a shot-proof covering, have a draft of water of but ten to twelve feet, and contain engines and machinery which would give her speed of twelve knots an hour—in short, that she should be entirely seaworthy, as perfectly adapted to the purposes of cruising as the "wooden walls" in common use, and, in addition, be impenetrable.

"To accomplish these objects a hull of peculiar model, designed to effect a greater displacement of water than is ordinarily secured, was built, and upon it four hundred tons of armor have been placed with entirely successful results. Experiments have been made with the machinery, which justify the expectation that the speed of the vessel will be equal to what was originally anticipated—twelve miles per hour.

"At a little distance the appearance of the Galena is smooth and regular, her curved lines and rounded form diminishing her apparent size. A close inspection reveals the joints of the longitudinal plates with which she is covered, but not a bolt-head is visible. This is one of the peculiarities of her mail, which is of a new design. By means of flanges and tongues the heads of the bolts are entirely covered, and thus a source of weakness in the iron-plating generally in use is obviated.

"The ports are covered with heavy armour, are divided horizontally, open in the middle, and are moved by levers which may be worked with great rapidity. In the middle of the port covered holes are constructed of sufficient size to allow the muzzle of a gun to protrude; but these holes have covers carefully fitted, and deemed to be quite as impenetrable as the mailed sides of the vessel, which have, in addition to the armor, an average thickness of fourteen inch s of solid oak.

"On the upper deck a pilot house of a nearly round form has been constructed. It has seven look-outs or narrow openings, and its walls are composed of nine plates, the outer plate an inch in thickness and the others half an inch.

"The hatchways and skylights, of which there are several on the upper deck, are secured with heavy iron grating four inches in debth.

"The smoke pipe—the most exposed portion of the whole—is so constructed that a shot through it, or even its entire demolition, would not only not disable the steamer, but would not materially affect her speed. An iron grating has been built through it, and hands around it at the base, which will prevent any injury to the boiler in case of accident to the smoke stack. The top of the pilot house is covered with grating, which permits the free circulation of air, and abundantly protects it.

"The fighting deck, which is fully enclosed, and apparently very low, the sloping sides of the vessel almost lying upon it, is really quite roomy, and there is abundant space for the working of heavy guns."

This description will show that this vessel has been built upon no known model, and that she was intended to be remarkable for speed, shallow draft, and capacity, while perfectly seaworthy. Her armour is like nothing else afloat, and is purely a Yankee invention. The plans have been changed by the Navy Department since she was commenced, by increasing the thickness of her plates and covering her entire hull above water with them, instead of only a part. Her size and tonnage indicate that she is intended for heavy work anywhere and everywher.e Thus of all the iron-clad rams and batteries built in America by us or the rebels, not one has any counterpart in Europe, all being on original plans. The Kensington, now building at Philadelphia, will differ from the rest, and also from the European plans, in having her armour of hammered iron, and her sides above water at deflecting angles, so as to cause the shot to glance from her. The ingenuity of our countrymen has never been more briliantly displayed than in the construction of armor-clad vessels, a department, too, in which it had been supposed that the efforts of the English and French were so perfect as not to afford much room for our inventive powers.

Death of Gen. C. F. Smith.—Gen. C. F. Smith, who had been lying ill, at Nashville, for some time past, died at Pittsburg Landing on the morning of the 25th ult. The *Press* thus notices his death.—

The Union has lost one of its ablest defenders, and Pennsylvania a noble, upright citizen, ever zealous for the public good. Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee, on Friday last, from an illness contracted at the time of his occupation of that town. The deceased officer was a son of Dr. Samuel B. Smith, of this city, and his name and fame have therefore been endeared to many readers of the *Press*. From the date of his graduation at West Point, in 1825, his advancement, not only in rank, but in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-officers, was merited and rapid. Commencing his military career as a second lieutenant of artillery, his distinguished merit on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cherubusco, and Contreras, raised him in quick succession to the ranks of Major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. At the time of his death he was colonel of the Third Infantry—one of the best regiments in the service. Such worth as his could not lie dormant in the present struggle. In August last he was made a brigadier general. At the taking of Fort Donelson his valor was conspicuous, alike to friend and foe, and won for him the rank of major general. Such is the noble record of a life devoted wholly to its country. Pennsylvania has offered up her first general, and a dauntless heart, on the alter of national honor and perpetuity.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* contradicts the statement that Hon. Lem. Todd, of Carlisle, has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 84th Penn'a Regiment, and states that the regiment does not now number four hundred men, having not been up to the maximum when it left Pennsylvania, and having also suffered severely in the battles in which it participated.

☞ Gen. Shields was wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and was being raised up by his comrades, when he said: "Men, I am of no further use to my country—you are. Lay me down and let me die; I might as well die here as to be taken off to die. You are all strong, able-bodied men, able to do your country some service. For God's sake lay me down and do your duty."

☞ The *Atlantic Monthly*, for May, contains a number of solid articles, among which may be enumerated "Man Under Sealed Orders," "Saltpetre as a Source of Power," "Weather in War," "Under the Snow," "Speech of Honorable Preserved Doe in Secret Caucus," together with choice poetical contributions. Price $3.00 per annum. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Battle Field of Shiloh.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily *Inquirer*, sends the following to that paper, under date of Pittsburg Landing, April 14th:—

SHILOH FIELD AN HOUR AFTER THE BATTLE.

It was curious to see the strategy resorted to by some of the wounded rebels, or their friends.—While surveying the killed and wounded in a thickly wooded locality, but where trunks of large trees lay about in a half-rotten state, I stepped upon one to look about the ground, and, hearing something move at my feet, looked down upon what was evidently the figure of a man, covered up by a blanket, and lying close up alongside the log. The ground was thickly strewn about him with bodies, many of whom I found to be only wounded. Lifting the blanket from the wounded man's face, as I dismounted from the log, he immediately faltered out "Oh, sir, I'm wounded; don't hurt me, my leg is broken and I'm *so* cold and wet."

Within three feet of this wounded Secessionist lay a dead Unionist, with his hair and whiskers burned off. Just at this period two or three of our men came up, and observing the horrid spectacle of their dead brother-in-arms, with his hair, whiskers and clothes so burned, addressed the wounded man referred to, in violent terms, accusing him of aiding in setting fire to their comrade. For a moment I felt apprehensive that they might retaliate, but on his assuring them that many on both sides were burned in a similar manner, quiet was soon restored. I soon learned that the leaves and dead undergrowth had been fired in various places by the explosion of shells, and also by burning wads, the fire communicating to the bodies, burning them shockingly. Some of the wounded must have been burned to death, as I observed one or two lying upon their backs, with the hands crossed before the face, as a person naturally does, when smoke or heat becomes annoying.

Replacing the blanket over the face of the wounded man, I proceeded to step over another log near by, and was considerably startled by a loud exclamation of pain from another wounded rebel. Having stepped on a small stick that hurt a wounded limb of his by its sunden movement, he was compelled to cry out. He, too, was snugly laid up in ordinary, close alongside a fallen tree. His wound was serious, and the poor man begged for some assistance. The only thing I could do, was to get him a little water, and promise that somebody would soon come to his relief. I do not think he received any, however, before the following day, as it was more than we could do to attend to our own suffering men, night being near. "What will you do with us?" said the wounded man to me. "Take you, dress your wounds, give you plenty to eat, and in all probability when you are able, require you to take the oath of allegiance and then send you home to your family, if you have one."

"Oh God!" replied the suffering man; "I have a family, sir, and that's just what my old woman told me. She said if the Northern men was so ugly and bad as our Generals say, they must ha' changed a heap." Occasionally there was a pause, accompanied by a distorted countenance, which showed the painful character of his wound.—"Stranger," continued the prostrate man, "I've got six little boys at home, and the biggest just goes of errands. I live on the —— River, in Alabama (the name sounded so peculiar that I was not able to recollect it;) 'taint further than that cottonwood, from the bank, where my house stands." "What has your wife to maintain the family with, or does the State help them?" said I. "O, she's 'shifty,' my wife is, stranger, she's mighty 'shifty;' she's a Northern born woman, and her father lives in Wisconsin now. I never was North before; I married my wife in Alabama."

I was obliged to leave this man, who possessed an under-current of nobility, although his superficial knowledge had allowed him to follow the fortunes of his base leaders. He persisted in saying, as I left him, that he was certain he never had killed a man.

THE STUDY OF ATTITUDES.

Perhaps a finer opportunity has not for many generations occurred, than that after the battle, for the study of attitudes. There was the old man, his locks sprinkled with grey, kneeling beside a stump, as if in the attitude of prayer, his face now resting in his hands, and head reclining on the top, apparently having gone to sleep in death while, in the act of devotion. A ghastly wound in the side told of his end.

Another powerful looking man had just placed a cartridge in the muzzle of his gun, and had the ramrod in his right hand, as if about to ram it down. Death caught him in that moment, and as he lay with upturned face, the right hand clenched the gun, and the left one the ramrod.—There were many instances similar to this last.—One soldier had loaded his piece, and paused to take a chew of tobacco. Beside his body lay the gun, and in his right hand was a flat plug of tobacco, bearing the imprint of teeth.

In one place lay nine men, four or five of ours, and about as many rebels, who, from indications, must have had a hand to hand fight. They were dead and bore wounds made evidently with bayonets and bullets. Two had hold of another's hair, and others were clenched in a variety of ways.—One seemed to have had a gripe in the throat of his antagonist, and been compelled to relinquish it judging from the frigid marks. The most singular attitude of any that I have ever observed, was that of one Union soldier, the position of whose body was similar to that of a boy's when he is playing at leap-frog.

Some had lain down quietly with their heads resting against a stump or tree, their caps resting on their faces, and had thus died alone and unattended. Yet the calmness and repose of the countenance, as one raised the covering, indicated a peaceful departure to the spirit world. Death caused by a bullet leaves a quiet, calm look behind, while a bursting shell, bayonet or sword carry with them a horror that remains depicted in death.

It was an excellent time to choose a gun. All the different patterns, I think, must have been there, and in such large variety that an Arab even could have found his chosen Algerine rifle. There were the Harper's Ferry rifles, old and new pattern; Springfield rifles, with the Maynard primers and without; the "Tower" Enfield rifles, Mississippi rifles, double and single barrel shot guns, rifles bearing the Palmetto stamp, and made at Columbia, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C.; swords of various patterns, reeking with blood; broken and bent scabbards, partially-discharged revolvers, and military trappings in such endless variety, that to have possessed them would have been the fortune of any individual.

In the clear field fronting the peach orchard, before referred to, a variety of bullets might have been gathered—and even the following day—as they were lying about on the ground like fruit from a heavily-laden tree after a storm.

☞ Treasury Notes are subject to a dangerous mutilation by a society of rogues whose plan is to tear off the corners and approprtate pieces from them for the purpose of defrauding the Treasury by making up an entire bill out of the detached pieces, has grown so common that the Treasury Department has resolved not to redeem any bill at par unless it is whole, and to deduct one dollar for every tenth part of a note torn off, and in that proportion for larger amounts removed. The best way to deal with these mutilated Treasury Notes is, for the public to refuse to take them; just as they refuse to take clipped and punched coin. By refusing to take them, the loss will fall upon the rogues who originated the practice.

A Siege an Expensive Operation.—In that of Sebastopol the allies employed 2,587 guns, for which were served 2, 381,042, shot and shells and 11,484,804 lbs. of powder, exclusive of what was used by the fleets, on the day on which they assisted in the bombardment. The bombardment lasted five hours and a half, and 968,680 shot and shell were used. The French transported to the Crimea 309,268 men and 41,974 horses and mules; of the men they lost 69,329 by sickness and casualties. The reader can make his own calculations as to the number and tonnage of vessels it would require to transport the men, horses, guns, &c.

The Great Battle-Fields and the Advantages They Give Us.

The rebels have decided to stake their cause upon two great battles—at Yorktown in the East, and Cornith in the South-west. At these points they have concentrated all their available forces in the two sections. We certainly ought to be well satisfied with their decision. Upon both battle-fields it is vastly easier for the North to concentrate and mass its forces, than for the rebels. Yorktown is upon the extreme northern verge of the territory held by them. The supplies necessary for the maintenance and equipment of their army there are drawn from distant regions, and necessarily at great cost and labor. By having command of the sea, Yorktown is as accessible to the North, as Staten Island or Newport. The rebels consequently offer battle where we are the strongest and they, (not taking into consideration the particular position occupied,) the weakest. If their army is defeated, it is destroyed. We do not have to exhaust our forces by marching hundreds of miles by land, over wretched roads, through almost impenetrable forests and regions traversed by unnavigable but unfordable rivers to attack them, where their defeat might only serve to transfer the contest to a more distant field, but where a reverse to our own army might prove fatal to it, surrounded as it would be, by a hostile population, and unsupported by reserves. It was by avoiding a general engagement, and constantly retreating, that the Russians drew Napoleon so far into the interior of the Empire that, in the end, hardly a man of his vast hosts escaped. Had they hazarded all upon the result of a single battle at the very outposts of their country, the result of the campaign would in all probability have been completely reversed.

So with the campaign in Virginia. If the rebels had retreated, in force, to the south-western portion of the State, the great distance to be traversed to reach them might have been an almost inseparable obstacle to a successful attack. We could not have moved with safety without a force three or four times greater than the one to be assailed. We should have been compelled to keep on a line of communication which might require a force much larger than that necessary to fight the battle. But our communications do not now require a man for their maintenance. Every soldier, consequently, is availed for the attack of the position to be carried. As we can certainly put two or three men into the field for every one of the rebels under arms, we could not have had matters arranged more favorably for ourselves. We could hardly wish them to be different in any particular. We have a right to count upon success because we have the advantage in everything upon which this depends—superiority in numbers, in discipline, in appointments, and in means of supplying reinforcements, and in retrieving a reverse. At Yorktown we have a large fleet as the base of our operations, which, in case of disaster, might serve the same purpose as did our gun boats at Corinth.

It is apparent that a prolonged resistance at Yorktown may be a most desirable thing for our cause. While this was being made neither Banks nor McDowell would be idle. We can well imagine that the enemy is already turning anxious eyes toward Richmond, which is in no position to make success-ful resistance to the columns moving south from the Potomac. With Richmond in our hands, every man at Yorktown is a prisoner. We have, unquestionably, forces enough operating in the State for such a movement, and we do not see how it is possible that it should not, in a very short time, eventuate as we have indicated. In endeavoring to resist an attack upon Richmond by way of Yorktown, the rebels may find themseves in a trap from which retrert in any direction may be utterly impossible: and with a great defeat in Virginia, further resistance in the Eartern portion of rebeldom is at an end.

In the West, in the same way, everything is to be staked upon a battle at Corinth; the defeat of the rebels there ends the rebellion in the great valley. Such is the confession of the rebel General. But at Corinth we have the greatest facilities for massing troops and collecting supplies, through the Tennessee River. Our lines of communication are kept up by steamboats, leaving our whole land force available for the point of attack. We have now collected there a force twice as great as that which can be opposed to it—a force that has been under fire, and composed of the best possible material. Our army has already achieved great success in cutting off the most important line of communication of the enemy. After having weakened him in this manner, it is now preparing for a decisive movement. Success destroys all means for further resistance. We shall not be compelled to pursue the rebels into distant and unhealthy and almost inaccessible districts. The hydra-headed monster presents himself to our blows where these are to be dealt in a manner most fatal to him, and advantageous to ourselves.

The rebels, in staking their cause in pitched battles, in which we can meet them with forces greatly superior in numbers and discipline, have thrown away the advantage that their widely extended territory might have given them, in choice of a battle-field. The resistance offered by distance and the difficulties of the country, might have been much more insurmountable than any intrenchments that they can construct at Corinth or Yorktown. But this *vis inertia* can no longer avail them upon battle-fields of our own choice. Our plans and means of attack are so nearly completed, that another week may bring us the result, and effectually close the war—for a raverse or defeat, with all the advantages in our favor, and all the precaution against disaster, is hardly within the bounds of probability.—*N. Y. Times.*

Power of Imagination.—A wealthy lady had a tickling in her throat, and thought that a bristle of her tooth brush had gone down and lodged in her gullet. Her throat daily grew worse. It was badly inflamed and she sent for the family doctor. He examined it carefully, and finally assured her that nothing was the matter—it was a mere nervous delusion, he said. Still her throat troubled, and she became so much alarmed, that she was sure she would die. A friend suggested that she should call in Dr. Jones, a young man just commencing practice, She did not at first like the idea, but finally consented, and Dr. Jones was called. He was a person of good address and polite manners. He looked carefully at her throat, asked her several questions as to the sensation at the seat of the alarming malady, and finally announced that he thought he could relieve her. On his second visit he brought with him a delicate pair of forceps, in the teeth of which he had inserted a bristle taken from an ordinary tooth brush. The rest can be imagined. The lady threw back her head; the forceps were introduced into her mouth; a pick—a loud scream! and 'twas all over; and the young physician, with a smiling face, was holding up to the light and inspecting with a lively curiosity the extracted bristle. The patient was in raptures. She immediately recovered her health and spirits, and went about everywhere sounding the praises of "her saviour," as she persisted in calling the dexterous operator.

Training a Gun.—The operation of firing on board one of the Western gunboats is interesting. Like all men-of-war, the crew, 240 in all, are divided into watches of four hours each, with a fresh lot for every watch.

The guns on board are numbered, and each gunner belongs to a certain number, and fills a certain function. There is one who brings the powder from the magazine—the powder-monkey, as he is styled; another the shot; the second to hand them to the person whose duty it is to charge the gun; another to sight; still another to ram, to sponge, to depress or elevate, and an officer to direct the firing. The gun being loaded, at the given signal it is fired, and the gun bounds back on its carriage several feet. The 'tween decks are charged with smoke, almost to suffocation, and the process is renewed. Everything moves like clock-work, the old rule being rigidly followed: "A place for everything and everything in its place." Matters are arranged with perfect neatness and order on board, and what is cheering to relate, there is no extraordinary hustle, but in the heat of action every one is quietly attentive to his gun.

More of Its Horrors.

A corresdondent writing from Pittsburg Landing gives the following additional particulars of the horrors now witnessed in that locality:—

The most curious feature is a sort of neutral hospital just this side of their lines. In it are wounded from both parties, attended by the physicians of which ever side at the time has possession. To their comrades the rebels seemed inhumanly inattentive. Not a day passes but numbers are brought in from the woods, some found close to their pickets. Half a dozen were carried by us this morning. Exposed to the rains and warm suns of a week, it was strange how life had clung to them.

From loss of blood and terrible privations they were the most ghastly wrecks of humanity I ever saw. Their flesh was white as paper, and scarcely thicker, seeming merely a transparent tissue through which the outlines of skeletons were becoming visible. Suffering had given the eyes an unusal lustre, and they glistened in their sockets, the only signs of life. One man, whose huge frame had already taken a lease of the rough box and narrow six feet of soil, was whispering curses against the leaders who had led him into danger and neglected him when he fell. They are generally dressed in homespun, or "butternut"—not showily but comfortably. The Confederate dead and wounded already found by our forces are at least four thousand in number, and they even now hourly increase.

The horrors of the Pittsburg battle field exceed any idea description can give. We yesterday passed again over the grounds. The terrible stench from its putrifying bodies is daily becoming more sickening, so shallow being the graves that poisonous gases escape easily from the mass of corruption and settle down near the earth, seeming loth as those lately living to leave it. Mile after mile we met the same graveyard atmosphere, a head peered from some rude mound, or a limb, rigid and slightly corrupted was thrust into view. So great had been the task that the army of sextons had sometimes done their work lightly, and while we were standing by, a man taking a stick, knocked away an inch or two of soil, and exposed portions of a bloody uniform. Many of the graves showed plainly the hand of friendship. One, that of a chaplain, had a neat headboard, and by it lay the fatal grapeshot that had given the mound its tenant. Some slabs had urns and weeping willows carved upon them. Every hill and valley bore tokens of the great battle, and a day's ride would still leave many places unvisited, that witnessed daring attack and stern resistance. Passing on among the camps, the tents may be seen torn, and hundreds rendered useless by the halls. In some divisions, so much is this the case, that few are of any use now in stormy weather. When the rebels held possession they plundered with remarkable tact, and the Union officers and soldiers are minus most of their private effects. Trunks and all were carried off in the retreat.

A Yankee Trick.

The *Richmond Dispatch*, of a recent date, contains the following startling intelligence, copied from the Atlanta *Confederacy*. It shows that there are a few Union men still in existence down there:—

On Thursday last, while the regular mail and passenger train on the State Road was stopped at Camp McDonald or Big Shanty, and the engineer, conductor and passengers were at breakfast, some four men, as yet unknown, after having cut loose all but the forrnost three cars, got upon the engine, put on steam, and shot away like an arrow, leaving the baggage and passenger cars, passengers, conductor, engineer and train hands lost in amazement at this unparalleled and daring outrage.

Some distance above, they tore up the track and cut down the telegraph wires, and went on, stating to those who inquired what it meant that they had some car loads of produce, and had been pressed by the Government that morning in great haste to carry it to the forces near Huntsville.

At Kingston, where they met the down freight train, they went upon the turn-out, showing that they understood the schedule and minute workings of the road. As the train passed them, the conductor made the same inquiry, and received the same answer—taking powder to Gen. Beauregard's army. As soon as the train passed and the switch could be changed, they shot away, with all their speed and mystery.

We learn that a train has been sent in pursuit of them, and hopes to overtake them before they reach the bridges over the Chickamanga and other streams. It is supposed they are Lincolnites, sent down among us to destroy those bridges to retard the movements of our troops, and the thought is a very serious one.

P. S.—The conductor, as soon as he found his engine gone, brought into requisition a hand-car, and followed with all speed.

At Etowah he obtained an engine, and pressed on with it.

Arriving at Kingston, he got the Rome road-engine, with its engineer and forty men, and pressed on; twenty-five minutes behind the fugitive train when he left Kingston.

The Augusta *Chronicle* adds that eight of the party were subsequently arrested, and after being soundly whipped, confessed that they had been sent out from Shelbyville by the Unionists for the purpose of burning up the bridge and tearing up the track, so as to prevent reinforcements being sent to the army at Corinth.

Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment.—The 18th Wisconsin regiment, writes a Pittsburgh correspondent, was a raw regiment, recruited from the pineries, and composed of the hardiest and best of that celebrated locality, men who hunt and trap all winter, and work in lumber mills all summer. They went into battle less than two weeks after leaving Milwaukee, 960 strong. Their Colonel and Major were killed, and their Lieutenant Colonel desperately wounded. Out of seven captains who went into the fight, only one remains, and five hundred and eighty men, sick and well, are all that occupy their camp. The rest are killed, wounded or prisoners. They were on the extreme left, and their great loss is owing to the fact that they would not fall back. Their field officers were brave, even to rashness, and the men would not fail them. Out of a company of seventy odd men, in one of the Illinois regiments, only five men are left fit for duty. There are many such instances, all of which go to show the unflinching bravery, and the unconquerable determination of our men.

A Shrewd Trick.—A letter in the Marblehead (Mass.) *Ledger* describes a shrewd stratagem successfully employed by Captain Gregory, of the United States brig *Bohio*, employed on blockading duty in the Gulf of Mexico. On the 8th inst., a schooner was discovered far away in the distance, which, on the *Bohio*, displaying the stars and stripes, tried to escape. All sail was crowned on the *Bohio*, till twenty-one were set, but without gaining on the srange craft, which proved to be a fast sailer, and beyond the reach of the *Bohio's* guns. The *Bohio's* sails were then wet, when a slight gain was made. At last the captain resorted to strategy, and rigged a "smoke-stack" amidships, and built a fire and soon had "steam on." As soon as the stranger saw this she hove to, thinking the *Bohio* a steamer, and that she must soon be overhauled. On boarding her she was found to be the *Henry Travers*, of Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of coffee and soap, with which she intended to run the blockade. She made a prize worth $50,000.

A Slave's Description.—A letter from Newport News gives a slave woman's account of the capture of the rebel batteries on Gen. McClellan's advance upon Yorktown. On asking her if there was much fighting at the battery, she replied: "Why, lordy, you won't blebe me, massa, but the lering like de debbel, and frew rite ober de breast-dey run so fast." The nigger explained in thirty-seven words what a "special correspondent" would have found impossible, probably, in half a column.

Tone of the Rebels a Year Ago.

The Columbia, (S. C.) *Guerdian*, just about a year ago, had an article which was generally copied and approved by the secesh press, showing how easy it would be for the Confederates to whip and destroy the soldiers of the Union. We quote the following:

"Months ago the minds of our people had been settled resolvedly to meet any issue. Now the people of the North are in all the wild panic and confusion of war's first alarm. We confront there a cool, collected foe, that will never give them time to recover from their surprise. We are ready for action—they are getting ready to prepare to act. They may raise plenty of men—men will prefer enlisting to starvation, scurvy fellows from the back slums of cities, whom Falstaff would not have marched through Conventry with—but these recruits are not soldiers, least of all the soldiers to meet the hot-blooded, thoroughbred, impetuous men of the South. Trencher soldiers, who enlisted to war on their rations, not on men, they are—such as marched through Baltimore—quality wretched, ragged and half-naked, as the newspapers of that city report them. Fellows who do not know the breech of a musket from its muzzle, and had rather filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in manly open combat. White slaves, peddling wretches, small change knaves and vagrants, the offscourings of the populace—these are the levied "forces" whom Lincoln suddenly arrays as candidates for the honor of being slaughtered by gentlemen—such as Mobile sent to battle yesterday. Let them come South, and we will put our negroes to the dirty work of killing them.—But they will not come South. Not a wretch of them will live on this side of the border longer than it will take us to reach the ground and drive them over.

Mobile is sending forth to wage this war of dependence the noblest and bravest of her sons. It is expensive, extravagant to put such matters against the riff raff of mercenaries whom the Abolition power has called out. We could almost bet that a better class of men would fall into the Northern ranks, that *our gentlemen* might find foemen worthy of their steel, whom it would be more difficult to conquer, and whom conquering would be more honorable. For the present, however, we must not expect to find any foe worth fighting with the exception of a few regiments, for the North is just getting ready, and will likely be whipped before it is ready."

This was public opinion among the rebels a year ago. They are probably undeceived as to the stuff of which Union soldiers are composed by this time.

An 1812 war Story.

Ogden Hoffman, who was in the great fight between the Constitution and the Guerriere, used to tell the following story of the engagement. He said that as the British ship came sailing down on them, as they heard the sharp orders when the guns were run out, and the men could be seen ready with their match-locks, an officer came in haste to Captain Isaac Hull and asked for orders to fire. "Not yet!" was the quiet response As the came still nearer, and the British vessel poured in her fire, the first lieutenant of the Constitution came on the poop and begged permission to return the broadside, saying that the men could not be restrained much longer. "Not yet," was the indifferent reply. Still nearer the British ship came, and the American prisoners, who were in the cockpit of the Guerriere, afterwards said that they began to believe that their own countrymen were afraid to measure their strength with that of the enemy, and this thought gave them more pain than the wounds which some of them were still suffering from. In a moment the Guerriere gallantly came forward, showing her bunished sides: and as the swell carried her close to the very muzzle of "Old Ironsides," Captain Hull who was then quite fat and dressed in full tights, bent himself twice to the deck, and with every muscle and vein throbbing with excitement, shouted out as he made another gyration, "Now, boys, pour it into them." That broadside settled the opponent, and when the smoke cleared away, the Commodore's tights were to be seen split from waistband to heel. Truly the Commodore had a soul "too big for his breeches." Hoffman used to add that Hull nothing disconcerted, gave his orders with perfect coolness, and only changed his tights when the British commander's sword was given up to him.

Tablf of Distances.—Taking Richmond as the centre, the following table shows at a glance the distance of different points in Virginia from there:—

	Miles.
From Norfolk to Richmond is	106
From Suffolk to Richmond is	85
From Cape Henry to Richmond is	160
From Hampton to Richmon is	96
From Fortress Monroe to Richmond is	99
From Yorktown to Richmond is	70
From Williamsburg to Richmond is	60
From Fredericksburg to Richmond is	85
From Washington to Richmond is	130
From Winchester to Richmond is	150
From Gordonsville to Richmond is	70
From Staunton to Richmond is	120

General Scott's Opinion.—Gen. Scott, on Saturday last, gave an expression of his confidence in the skill and loyalty of the young commander of our army at Yorktown. In speaking of Generals McClellan and Halleck to his friends at Elizabeth, Gen. Scott said: "There are two men who can be depended upon under all circumstances and in every emergency—I mean General McClellan and General Halleck. There is no doubt they must take things as they meet them, and they have great opposition to contend with; but McClellan is at this moment at the very work his heart loves, and which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mind—that of trenching, engineering and besieging. And in regard to General Halleck, he will do his work like a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base or disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and will never betray their country.

A Secesh Woman's Trick.—Our readers, says the Louisville *Journal*, no doubt remember the statement as to General Tilghman's mother calling to see him at Fort Warren with a pass from Secretary Stanton, and bitterly upraiding him, in the presence of the officers of the fort, for his treason. But all this, it would seem, was only a rebel woman's trick. The Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that the old lady, the moment she found an opportunity, slipped a revolver into the hands of her rebel progeny, and that it was for the possession of that weapon that he has since been kept in close confinement. So that trick good woman, like the son in whose behalf you practised it, seems to have been one of your failures.

Rebel Gathering at Gordonsville.—From latest Richmond papers, it would appear as if a strong rebel force was being concentrated about Gordonsville, in order to dispute our passage on that side. This news is confirmed by a federal officer from near Warrenton Junction. General Ewell is said to be at the crossing of the river, where the railroad bridge was burnt, with eight thousand men; Gen. G. W. Smith at Gordonsville, strongly intrenched, with thirty thousand men, and Gen. Jackson crossing over from the Shenandoah Valley to unite eight thousand more to the force—making a total column of forty-six thousand men, if the figures are reliable.

Following Suit.—No higher compliment to the efficiency of our sharpshooters can be found than in the action of the rebel Congress just previous to adjournment, in the passage of a bill providing for the organization of a battalion of the same character. It is doubtful, however, whether they can procure the guns which make the Berdan regiment such a terror to their forces in the Peninsula.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

PICTORIAL ENVELOPES.—The rage for envelopes, decorated with patriotic and humorous embellishments, is subsiding. For a time, about a year ago, it was impossible to supply the demand. The patriotism of the person indicting an epistle was intended to be conveyed to the mind of the recipient, (if it was not expressed in words in the communication,) by the national or patriotic embellishment on the envelope containing it. Doubtless, the originators of the engravings made a "nice thing" of it at first, but the competition soon became so great, that the getting up of new designs no longer paid. People are again returning to the plain envelopes, and letters now travel without the protection of a flag, and portraits of distinguished personages cease to occupy the corner opposite the physiognomy of Washington. The *U. S. Mail* says, that curious speculators have accumulated a great variety of specimens of these illustrated envelopes, and the time will doubtless come when such collections will be examined with the utmost interest by antiquarians desirous of getting a glimpse of the feelings and humors of our times, as they were displayed during the great civil war of our Western continent. What a remarkable jumble of patriotism, sentiment, humour and animosity does such a collection present! Old letters are valued, not only for the memory of their writers, but for the historical and biographical matter which they contain. And even envelopes, their dry husks, which enclosed a precious kernel, become themselves fresh with vitality when they bear upon their faces marks of the feelings of a great nation. The modern writers of history, with more comprehensive views than many of their predecessors, do not regard the life of a nation as consisting entirely in the intrigues of its rulers and their struggles for power, but consider the doings of the people in their various relations, domestic, commercial, and the like, as of equal importance to the completion of the record.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS.—An exchange well remarks that a man need not live long in a town to discover who are its enteprising and successful merchants and business men. Let him come into a place a perfect stranger, and shut himself out from all society except the society of the newspapers, and, as a rule, he can gain as accurate a knowledge of its business men as a six months' residence ordinarily gives others. The reason is plain—your sharp business man always advertises. He judges rightly that if a "sign" is necessary on which his name and business are to be emblazoned, which only the few persons who happen to see it will read, much more is his sign needed in the newspapers, which are seen and read by the whole population. What narrow-minded enterprise to hurry to put up "a shingle," which not one passer in a hundred reads, and to omit advertising. No sign, no customers; little sign, little custom; great deal of advertising, great deal of custom and profits. Advertising costs, but it comes back again—nothing surer. If you doubt it, ask Barnum.—Ask thousands of men who have made fortunes by spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for printer's ink.

BUILDING.—If any of our readers wish to be convinced that old "hard times" has not visited Altoona this spring, let him take a stroll around town and count the number of new buildings in course of erection and foundations being excavated. We have not taken time to count them, but we know that we are within the number when we say that workmen are now engaged on twenty-five new buildings—a pretty good sized town. Besides individual enterprises, the Rail Road Company has made, and is about to make, important improvement in and about its works. A new paint shop, 160 feet long by 30 wide, has been put up, inside of their line on Branch street, and neatly painted. The Car Shed which formerly run parallel with Main street, below Annie, has been taken down to give room to increase the half round house, at the East end of the works, to a full circle. The car shed is about being put up on Brunch street, below Annie, and will be an improvement to the appearance of that street.

THE PICTORIALS.—The pictorials for this week, just received at Fettinger's Oak Hall, are particularly interesting. Frank Leslie gives engravings of the surrender of 5,000 rebels at Island No. 10, the advance of the army toward Yorktown, the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, a scene at Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday afternoon, just before the arrival of Nelson's Division, the Union army under Gen. Pope crossing the Mississippi below No. 10. Harper's Weekly contains portraits of the heroes of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, scenes around Yorktown, 3d Vermont Regiment storming the rebel battery at Lee's Mills, Island No. 10 after the surrender, bombardment of Fort Pulaski, Gen. Buell's army crossing Duck River, scenes around Fortress Monroe, &c. Laughable comic illustrations in both papers. Can be had at Fet's at any time.

GO TO THOMPSON'S.—As this is the season of the year when ladies and gents look out for light boots and shoes to take the place of the heavy articles they have worn during the winter, we wish to whisper in their ears a fact well known to many, viz: that Mr. Thompson, the Boot and Shoe man, in "Brant's Row," three doors below the Post Office, has just received his spring stock, embracing a greater variety than can be found elsewhere in the town. He gives his attention to this line of business exclusively, and buys stock, not merely to sell, but to give satisfaction and keep up the reputation of his house. He buys none but the best manufacture, and sells at the most reasonable figures. Work made to order, on short notice, and repairing neatly executed. Call on Thompson.

☞The local of the Philadelphia *Press*, who accompanied Parson Brownlow in his journey from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia over the Penn'a Rail Road, on Thursday week, relates the following incident as having occurred at Gallitzin:

"At Gallitzin, on the Allegheny Mountains, the Parson was approached by a man who had been one of his guards at the Knoxville jail, but who had subsequently escaped, and rejoined his family in Pennsylvania. He still wore his secession uniform, but was warmly greeted by Mr. Brownlow. He stated that he had been impressed into the rebel service, and, being ordered on picket duty at a remote point, had escaped. He bore to the Parson intelligence of the latter's family, and was, therefore, doubly welcomed. The former guard and prisoner parted with a warm good bye and 'God bless you.'"

STOP AND THINK.—Just stop, neighbor, and think for a moment. You know that we are on the eve of a tremendous fight and glorious victory, or the humiliating surrender of the rebels at Yorktown; and also, that Gen. Halleck is about to push, or has pushed, the notorious Beauregard and his followers out of Cornith; but do not let these things excite you. Stop and think, and, while thinking, just step in and examine the beautiful assortment of goods just received by J. & J. Lowther. For the ladies, their stock is hard to "take down"—it "can't be did." Call and see for yourselves.

☞One of the most amusing things connected with the war is the number and oddity of the new terms which it is bringing into use. Two of these beat the dictionary, all hollow! These are the verb "skedaddle," to run away, now as commonly used to signify the act of running away, as if it had been used by Johnson and adopted by Webster—and the noun "shenanigan," used on the Western coast, almost universally, to signify secession humbug and trickery. We shall have a pleasant vocabulary for Europeans to study, one of these days.

☞The cars which were burned in this neighborhood, a few days since, we are pleased to state, did not contain any of the new goods recently purchased by Murphy & McPike. Their stock arrived safely, and is now on exhibition and sale at their establishment, at the old stand. From the appearance of their pile, they must intend to supply this entire region. Call and see them before the prettiest are culled out, though in fact they are all pretty.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. Todd Hutchinson, publisher of the Ebensburg *Alleghenian*, paid us a pop visit, a short time since, to see "our show." He looks like a printer who lived well, in a healthy region, and, like all printers, is a clever fellow.

Our neighbor of the *Standard* was with us on Friday last, also to see "our show." Traugh prints a live paper and a neat one, and deserves the patronage he receives from his party. Call again, neighbors.

☞Dan Laughman has branched out extensively this spring. He has received such a large stock of ready-made clothing, for men and boys, that his counters and shelves will scarce contain them. Everybody can be *suited* at Dan's establishment, either in color, cut, quality or price.—And by the way, he has a tip top assortment of cigars and tobacco, and numerous styles of those beautiful pipes. Shirts, collars, handkerchiefs, &c., in variety. Se his advertisements.

JESSE SMITH.—Well, what about Jesse Smith? Well, we might say considerable about him, but it it not our purpose to do so at present. Like other men, he has his faults, but we will not particularize them, lest he should walk into us, and in that event he might get hurt. What we intended to say about him was that he has just received his spring and summer supply of hats and caps, misses flats, &c.

PUZZLE.—A and B went to market with 30 pigs each. A sold his at 2 for $1, and B at the rate of 3 for $1, together receiving $25. The next day A went to market alone with 60 pigs, and, wishing to sell at the same rate, sold them at 5 for $2, and received only $24. Why should he not receive as much as when B owned half of the pigs?

CAR BURNED.—On Friday evening last, a truck loaded with coal oil caught fire while coming down the mountain, and was entirely consumed. By speedily shifting the train, at the head of the yard, the fire was prevented from communicating to any of the other cars. It raised considerable smoke, and burned for two or three hours.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania railroad is announced. It will be payable to the stockholders on the 15th of this month.—The stock of this road is now selling at forty-five, and the first mortgage bonds at $100½.

LOST—On Sunday evening last, between the Lutheran Church and the residence of Henry Widensall, near the Catholic Church, a gold bracelet. The finder will confer a favor upon the owner, and be handsomely rewarded, by leaving it at this office.

WHERE YOU CAN GET THEM.—A. Roush, Druggist, has just received a large and complete assortment of D. Landreth & Son's Garden Seeds. Also, a good stock of sweet briar pipes, and a superior quality of smoking tobacco, which he will dispose of at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

ARM BROKE.—A boy named David Fields, residing with Joseph M. Hutchinson, a short distance below town, was thrown from a horse, a short time since, and had his right arm broken between the wrist and elbow.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

The love that is fed by presents always requires feeding.

☞The digging of deep wells is recommended in Richmond, in consequence of the scarcity of ice in that city next summer.

☞Forty-five ladies are now employed in Washington, in clipping Treasury notes. Amongst them is one whose musical education cost $50,000.

☞Floyd said some time ago that he would give his last drop of blood to cement the South. He concluded to save his cement when he found that Com. Foote had so much mortar.

☞St. John's Day will be celebrated on a grand scale at Portland, Me., this year, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of masonry into that State.

☞It is astonishing how "toddy" promotes independence. A well known "brick" lying, a day or two since, in a spiritual manner, was advised in a friendly way to economise, as "flour was going up." "Let it go," said old bottle nose, "I kin git as 'high' as flour kin any day.

☞Dr. Reilly, who was wounded at Pittsburgh, by a Minie ball, says the sensation was similar to that of a smart blow. There is nothing of a piercing, cutting or tearing pain, the swift missiles taking the nerves entirely by surprise, and deadening the adjacent parts before sensation can begin.

☞An excited young man, to show his agility, recently jumped from an express train while it was going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The last seen of him, he was turning flip-flaps at the rate of seventeen revolutions a minute, while the air was full of dickey strings, and fragments of cloth, boots and linen.

Capture of New Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following despatch:

MOBILE, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

At one o'clock to-day the telegraph operators bade us good bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. We will send you the particulars as soon as they can be had.

The negro bringing the above reports says that the rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed at Norfolk, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to-morrow.

JOHN E. WOOL.

The Report Confirmed.

HEADQUARTERS, RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27,

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told that the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, had been received in town, announcing as follows:

"*New Orleans Taken—Great Destruction of Property, Cotton, and Steamboats—Enough Steamboats Saved to Carry Away the Ammunition—Great Consternation of the inhabitants.*"

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major General.

Evacuation of the Florida Forts

NEW YORK, April 28.

The rebel steamer Florida, has been captured by the U. S. bark Pursuit.

Fort Barancas and McRae had been abandoned by the rebels.

The Connecticut brought eight ex-members of the Galveston artillery, who escaped from impressment; also four refugees from Tampa Bay.

Every port except Tampa on the coast of Florida had been evacuated by the rebels.

The slops of war Richmond, Hartford, Brooklyn, and Iroquis, were plated with heavy chain cable, from their ports to a point below the water line, previous to commencing the attack on the Mississippi forts.

The captain of the French war steamer Milan, visited Fort Jackson under a flag of truce, with the view of assisting the French residents of New Orleans, who might desire to get out of the way of the impending battle. He was seized by the rebels and imprisoned over night, but on the next day they released him. He returned to the vessel greatly enraged at the indignity.

Skirmish with Ashby's Cavalry.

HARRISONBURG, Va., April 27.—Yesterday afternoon the pickets of Colonel Donnelly's brigade, stationed eight miles hence, on the Gordonville road, were attacked by a large force of Col. Ashby's rear guard, and driven back. One man, named Isaac Seelley, of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, was killed, and three others were wounded.

The reserve of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment and a section of Hampton's battery then advanced and repulsed the rebels. They retreated to a wood where several of our shells bursted in their very midst. A wagon was seen gathering up and carrying off their dead and wounded.

Owing to the horrible state of the roads between this town and Col. Donnelly's encampment, and the impossibility of forwarding him supplies, he has been ordered to take up a new position nearer the town, until the roads are in better condition.

Jackson's main body is encamped near the east bank of the Shenandoah bridge, over the river, and strongly picketed.

Beauregard Reported to be Evacuating Corinth.

CHICAGO, April 27.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Times* says that passengers from Pitsburgh report that on Thursday over thirty deserters from the rebel army entered our camps and begged to be enrolled among our troops.

They all corroborate the statements received the day before relative to the evacuation by the rebels of their present position. It is asserted that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerable portion of his forces for the defence of Memphis.

Excitement at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MOOROE, April 27.

It is stated by the contrabands who arrived here with the news of the fall of New Orleans that the most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and that the people there were in great fear of an attack by Gen Burnside. All the rebel troops stationed there had gone to South Mills to repel any advance he might make. Many citizens were leaving Norfolk for a place of refuge.

The fall of New Orleans was conceded by every one.

The contrabands also state that the new prow of the Merrimac is twelve feet long, and made of wrought iron steel pointed.

SHARP SHOOTING.—A rebel officer, who had constructed a shot-proof watch-house, mounted it upon the ramparts of one of the fortifications of the enemy, and standing in it, he determined to prove its impenetrability, and make a reconnoisance of the Federal position at the same time.—He had scarcely arranged his paper for taking a few cool notes, before the little block-house was pierced with a hundred or more spherical rifle bullets, several entering the body of the rebel occupant and inflicting mortal wounds. The unfortunate man stepped, staggering, from his hiding place, turning the guard-box over the ramparts.—He maintained his balance but a moment, and then fell heavily behind the works upon the block-house, like a military criminal upon his coffin.

COL. WILLICH'S GERMAN REGIMENT.—Colonel Willich, says the Indiana *Journal*, who from the time his regiment was organized and ready for service, panted for an engagement, and who felt somewhat disappointed that he did not participate in the fight at Munfordsville, in which his regiment won their first laurels, behaved with the greatest gallantry at Pittsburg, as did his regiment. He received a painful wound in his breast, but refused to leave the field, cheering on his men until the rebels were driven back. At a dinner party on the steamer Bowen, the old veteran, in commenting on the severity of the battle, remarked, "That was schust as hard fighting as I want."

COMMITTING SUICIDE WITH A CANNON.—The Cologne *Gazette* states that a Sergeant of Artillery, in garrison in that city, having been crossed in love, decided to put an end to his existence, adopting the use of a rather unusual weapon—a field piece—for that purpose. Not having a regular gun cartridge, he filled his tobacco pouch with powder, and put it into the gun, and then placed the shot above it. He next lighted a piece of German tinder, which he put into the touch hole, and then stood quietly at the mouth of the gun, until the charge went off, and killed him on the instant.

A SOUTHERN SPECULATION.—The Nashville *Dispatch*, of the 24th, says of speculators in cotton and Confederate funds, in Middle Tennessee:—"Speculators are buying up the cotton that is for sale, and paying for it in Southern funds, and then shipping it to the Northern and Eastern markets, they re-sell it at high figures, and get paid in specie or United States Treasury notes, with which they buy up Southern funds at a discount of thirty to forty per cent. This is a game that works both ways, and affords a wide margin for profit."

TO THE PUBLIC!—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the CASH SYSTEM *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at ONE-HALF LESS PROFIT and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit; and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona.* I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallies, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 5 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11½ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at CASH PRICES.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town: Wedgewood's celebrated Irou-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $3.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit*; and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, April 17, 1862.

YANKEE COURAGE.—The Quebec *Mercury* admonishes the Canadians to take a lesson from the bull dog spirit which is manifested by the Yankees in the present struggle. It says the ridicule of Bull Run, which would have crushed a more delicate race, seems to have had no effect but to determine the Northern people to try again.

WASTE PAPER.—The waste paper of the English Government offices, which is collected and sold by the stationery office, produced above $35,000 last year, and it is expected to bring nearly the same sum this year. This is independent of the "blue books" printed, but not read, which, after the lapse of a certain time, are disposed of as waste paper.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. A. B. Clark, Lieut. JOHN S. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., to Miss FANNY C., Daughter of Alex. McCormick, Esq., of Altoona, Pa.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

LADIES' SHAWLS AND SCARFS for sale cheap at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, from $1.00 to $6.00 per pair, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, Collars, Neck-Ties, &c., for Ladies and Gentlemen, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, from 75 cents upwards, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

SELLING—CHEAP FOR CASH—all the above articles, at LAUGHMAN'S, at the Express Office, Altoona House.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ROMAN RIEBENACK, late of the Borough of Altoona, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

ADAM ODENWALDER,
JOSEPHINE RIEBENACK,
Executors of Roman Riebenack, dec'd.

ALTOONA, PA., May 1, 1862.

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT
PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
HANNAH & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.
TWO SIZES.....$1.00 & 1.25.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE A PRESS WILL be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.

☞Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents. [May 1st, '62—3m.]

EVERYBODY CALLS
AT JESSE SMITH'S.
Hats & Caps.
when they want fashionable

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of
HATS, CAPS,
MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

C. C. SERVER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & Co.)
Paper, Envelope, and Printers' Card
WAREHOUSE,
No. 513 MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,
Printers' Cards,
BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.
Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,
Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
May 1st, 1862.—1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!
NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,
LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,
Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS, 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " " ¾ " 10 "
" " " ¾ " 6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard 12½ "
" " " ⅞ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES, $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES, 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents, Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.] North Ward.

April 22d.] GOOD NEWS! [Altoona, 1862.
McCormick's New Goods
HAVE ARRIVED!
HIS assortment of Fancy Dress Goods is full and complete, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES OF FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. The Grderclure, Mozambiques, Lavilla Cloths, (plain and figured,) Polkas, Poridechene, Silk Poplins, Challies, Delaines, &c., with all the best makes of Calico
AT OLD PRICES,
from 8 to 12½ cents, with all the varieties usually kept as cheap as any other house can sell—all having been bought for NETT CASH. Also, a full line of heavy COTTONADES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Also, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES.
Nice Brown Sugar for 8 cts. Best Brown Sugar for 10 cts. White Sugar at 12½ cts. Best Syrup Molasses at 62½ cts. Baking Molasses, from 32½ to 50 cents per gallon; with all other articles in the line at Old Prices, excepting Coffee and Tea, which have advanced.
We are thankful for past favors, and hope, by strict application to busines, and a desire to please our customers in prices, qualities and styles, to retain their patronage. All goods in our line will be sold STRICTLY FOR CASH, or in exchange for Produce, Lumber, &c., for which the highest price will be allowed.
McCORMICK'S STORE,
NORTH WARD.
N. B.—As we are going out of the Clothing business, all goods on hand will be sold at a fraction over cost.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!
Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.
D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
and a general assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,
intended for the Spring and Summer trade.
The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.
He has also received the
LATEST FASHION,
and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that
Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.
Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

JUST RECEIVED
At the MODEL STORE,
FLOUR,
CORN MEAL,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS,
CREAM CHEESE,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRY BEEF,
SUGAR CURED HAMS, 10 Cts. per lb.
March 20-3t J. & J. LOWTHER.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my Wife, Jane F. Shoemaker, (formerly Jane F. Cauffman, daughter of Mary A. Cauffman, of Altoona, Blair county, Pa.,) has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I therefore caution all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. J. T. SHOEMAKER.
April 27, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ALTOONA GAS & WATER CO.,
Altoona, April 17, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for officers of the Altoona Gas & Water Company will be held at the office, at the Gas Works, on MONDAY, MAY 5th, 1862, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. The officers to be elected are a President, Treasurer, and a Board of five Managers.
April 17-3t. B. F. ROSE, *Sec'y.*

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by 1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at 1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
Spring & Summer Goods!!!
J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
together with a grand and magnificent assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Grapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.
GROCERIES.
Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.
Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.
☞Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.
☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.
Altoona, April 4, 1862.

THE ELEGANT HORSE,
SIR CHARLES,
will stand the ensuing season at the following places, commencing on Monday, April 14th, viz:—The first three days at the stable of Johnston & Gibbs, in Hollidaysburg; the next three days at the stable of Mr. Rhoemaker, in Martinsburg; and the next three days at the stable of the owner, in Logan township—changing alternately throughout the season.
DESCRIPTION.
Sir Charles is a beautiful Bright Bay, with black mane and tail, fifteen hands high, and is nine years old this Spring.
PEDIGREE.
Sir Charles was bred in Virginia, and was sired by the celebrated Sir Charles, of that State, who beat Wood Pecker, at Point Pleasant, Va., for a purse of $5,000. The present Sir Charles was formerly kept at Harrisburg, and his colts, at one year old sold for $250.—The grand-sire of this Horse stood at $100 the insurance, in the Valley of Virginia.
TERMS.
To insure a mare with foal, $15, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; for the season, $10, to be paid at the end of the season; single service, $5, to be paid in advance. All accidents or escapes are at the risk of owners of mares, after they are known to be with foal. M. RUNYEN, Owner.
April 27, 1862—6t.] JOHN JEFFS, Groom.

POKED OUT AGAIN!
The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out
AT HIS OLD STAND,
on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,
with an entirely new and fresh supply of
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES,
CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED
OATS, RYE, CORN,
TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES,
Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of
LIQUORS!
All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.
April 17, '62-tf.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT
M'CORMICK'S STORE,
NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.
Also, a large assortment of
LAMP-SHADES, &C.;
with the best article of
RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;
all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce.
Altoona, Mar'h 6, 1862.—tf. ☞CALL AND SEE.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.
By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to
$100 BOUNTY
from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.
For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.
Lieut. J. B. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our
IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED
direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS, and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents per peice.
Altoona, March 27th, 1862—3mos. J. & J. LOWTHER.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. P. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*
Jan. 27, '59-tf

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for
400 CORDS
of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Sept. 12-1y.]

SEED POTATOES.—A lot of fine PINK EYES and NESHANNOCKS just received, in fine order. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, April 10, 1862.—3t

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM, ... H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1,50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (8 lines)	50	75	1 00
Two " (")	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three " (")	1 50	2 00	2 50

Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column	14 00	25 00	40 00
Administrators and Executors Notices			1 75
Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change			10 00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines with paper, per year			5 00

Communications of a political character or individual interest will be charged according to the above rates.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.
Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.
Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — Banes, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spotswood, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sendower, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Ephehart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor. —Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnston, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East	arrives	9,35 P.M.,	leaves	9,55 P.M.
"	West	"	8,20 A.M.	"	8,40 A.M.
Fast	"	East	"	7,40 A.M.	"	7,55 A.M.
"	"	West	"	8,55 P.M.,	"	9,10 P.M.
Mail	"	East	"	11,50 A.M.,	"	12,05 P.M.
"	"	West	"	3,15 P.M.,	"	3,30 P.M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Fast Line and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Mail train and Johnstown Accommodation East and West, Express West, and with Local Freights.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way		7 20 A.M.
Western Way		8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A.M. &	3 00 P.M.
Western Through		7 00 P.M.
Eastern Through		7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7,30 A.M. &	11 40 A.M.
Western Through		7 40 A.M.
Eastern Through		8 20 "
Western Way		11 50 A.M.
Eastern Way		3 15 P.M.

Office Hours:—During the week, from 6 45 A.M. till 7 00 P.M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A.M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189, R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Arnold.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Mesimer, L. L. Brown.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Linden, Jacob Hesser, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodcock.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph R. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. R. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judges of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Bodsmer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mr. Brueker, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. Terms—$10 per term ($3 invariably in advance) for instruction either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, or Organ. Mr. B. has had the advantage of a first-class European Musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher.
No charge for the use of the instrument or for instruction in vocal music.
Altoona, Feb. 20, 1862.-3 mos.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. Brueker. Terms, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH,
A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER.
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,
And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who use it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with
A BAD BREATH
should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A Bad Breath is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.
Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.
Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.
Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price 37 Cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to Dealers.
☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH POWDER.
This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.
☞ Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder
is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
A liberal discount made to Dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Altoona by G W Kessle

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,
FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.
It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.
Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops
in the house.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE ONLY 12½ Cts. per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to Dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.
Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Neuralgia Plasters,
FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA,
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.
They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature: do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders
never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.
Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

A. ROUSH, Druggist,
Takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues
At his Old Place of Business,
A few Doors above the Post-Office,
where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
PAINTS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
EXTRACTS,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
SWEET-BRIAR PIPES,
CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.
LIQUORS,
FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.
Physicains Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?
NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.
ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cloths, Conestoga and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all-wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all-wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.
Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.
GROCERIES! Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.
J. A. SPRANKLE.
October 3d, 1861.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
AT JESSE SMITH'S.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his
FALL & WINTER STYLES OF
Hats & Caps.
His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.
☞ *Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION,
AND
No Humbug or Clap-Trap!
WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS the coming season, I now offer my stock of
WINTER GOODS AT COST!
And I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of any person in need of such goods, to call and examine Goods and Prices. They were all bought for nett CASH, and BEFORE THE ADVANCE, in the Fall, consequently, they are MUCH CHEAPER than they will be had another season.
☞ I intend to pay strict attention, hereafter, to the
HARDWARE
branch of my business; and hope, by keeping none but
The Best Make of Tools,
and buying direct from the Manufacturers, to convince our Mechanics that they can buy as cheap from me as they can in the City.
My stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE generally, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C., will always be found complete.
CHAS. J. MANN.
Altoona, March 6th, 1862.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.
Prof. JOHN MILLER, Principal.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.
TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$12 50
For German or French	5 00
For Music	5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.
REFERENCES:
J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon.
Jno McCulloch, M. D., "
H. T. Coffey, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B Chief, Birmingham.
Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Burley, "
C. Guyer, "
W. Burley, "
M. H. Jolly, "
Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

COAL.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.
☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard.
H. R. MYERS.
July 25, 1861.-tf.

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,
OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.
Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1. 1857.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.
R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair County.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,
OVER 1,400 MORE
of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any other. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.
The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.
The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.
Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE
AND
THE HEROES OF WAR.
E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as
BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,
in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.
Scenes of the War for the Union,
are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,
ALSO,
Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*
OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.
These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.
We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.
Catalogues, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING
WASHING MACHINE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of
Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,
are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.
This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.
Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:
1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.
2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.
3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quality of clothes desired to be washed.
4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.
McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.
JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE,
MICHAEL CALVERT. THOS. McAULEY,
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

SAMUEL I. FRIES ..... STEPHEN WINTERS
STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES of *all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.
ROOFING & SPOUTING
put up on short notice.
They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.
All kinds of job work promptly attended to.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

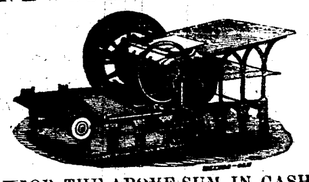
EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.
I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.
Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.
Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,
BANKERS,
(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")*
DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.
Feb. 3d, 1859.

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.
Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.
Sept. 6, 1860.-tf.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.
$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY* and in *OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.
J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

CAMPBELL'S
SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR
NEWSPAPER PRESS.

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of
SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.
on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.
Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.
There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.
Boxing and carting, $25 extra.
I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.
Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1. 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.
THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.
You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address
A CAMPBELL,
No. 10, Spruce street, N. Y.
Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!
Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.
Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate
1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.
These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.
The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.
We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
G. W. KESSLER.
Aug. 19, 1858-tf.]

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,
The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:
Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.
Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.
Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.
Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.
Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.
Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House," Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.
Altoona, May 28-3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
SPOUTING, &C.
RIGG WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.
He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*
He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'
IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,
an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.
☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,
and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.
Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had, and in great variety.
I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.
July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!
The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.
All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.
Nov. 1, 1869-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

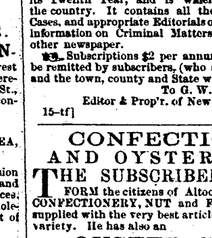
SOMETHING NEW.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,
which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.
Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.
Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!
The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.
☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. P. McKINNEY,
Oreapolis, Cass County, N. Ter.
July 14, 1859.-tf
REFERENCES:
Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurtrie, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

HUTTER'S
STATE CAPITOL
Book Bindery,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
No. 54 Market St, Harrisburg, Pa.
This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra style, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,
Harrisburg, Pa.
☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y



HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS
JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK,
at the lowest possible prices. All work finished at this establishment equal to the best in the country. Dec. 20, '60-1y.

CROCERY AND BAKERY!
THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoicee of
FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES
and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.
He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.
LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.
always on hand at all seasons of the year.
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,
EGGS. GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.
always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.
Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.
Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to